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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 25, 1995

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on An/r

TO: IO: George Ward
FROM: IO/UNP: Joseph Snyder
SUBJECT: Rwanda: UNAMIR Mandate

RELEASED IN FULL

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Current Mandate (UNSC Resolution 965, 30 November 1994):

(a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas; and

(b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

(c) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

(d) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers, including full-time protection for the prosecutor's office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;

(e) Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force.

Mandate expires June 9, 1995.

Cost to UN: \$20 million per month, \$240 million per year.

Cost to U.S.: \$6.2 million per month, \$74.4 million per year.

Current Rwandan government attitude toward renewal: GOR wants a smaller UNAMIR with a reduced mandate. GOR wants sovereign control over all of Rwanda, but may accept UNAMIR as a military observer force.

Options for mandate renewal:

1. Keep current mandate. Rollover.
2. Add new duties: (a) Put UNAMIR in charge of closing - already closed the IDP camps in Rwanda and providing safe corridors for displaced persons.
(b) Give UNAMIR a regional mandate to provide safe corridors for refugees returning to Rwanda from refugee camps. Then phase out the refugee camps.
(c) Give UNAMIR authority to police a regional arms embargo.
3. Draw down UNAMIR to a small force of military observers. The sole protective mandate will be to guard personnel of the international tribunal and human rights monitors. UNAMIR will continue a small training program for civilian police.
4. End UNAMIR's mandate and pull out UNAMIR troops.

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ANNEX I

Factors to be Considered in Voting on
UN Peace Operations Resolutions

- A. UN involvement advances U.S. interests, and there is an international community of interest for dealing with the problem on a multilateral basis.
- B. There is a threat to or breach of international peace and security, often of a regional character, defined as one or a combination of the following:
 - international aggression;
 - a humanitarian disaster requiring urgent action, coupled with violence;
 - sudden and unexpected interruption of established democracy or gross violation of human rights, coupled with violence or the threat thereof;
- C. There are clear objectives, including an understanding of where the mission fits on the spectrum between traditional peacekeeping and peace enforcement.
- D. For peace operations that are not explicitly authorized under Chapter VII, a ceasefire should be in place and the consent of the parties to the conflict obtained before the UN Security Council authorizes deployment of the peacekeeping operation.
- E. For peace enforcement operations, authorized under Chapter VII, the threat to international or regional peace and security is significant.
- F. The means to accomplish the mission are available, including forces, financing and a mandate (regional or UN) appropriate to the mission.
- G. The political, economic and humanitarian consequences of inaction by the international community have been weighed and are considered unacceptable.
- H. The operation's anticipated duration is tied to clear objectives and a realistic timetable for ending the operation.

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